Copyright and Creative Commons resources for patrons, students, and library workers

Presented by
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Today we're going to talk about

- Copyright and Fair Use Resources
- Creative Commons

Please note that we cannot provide legal advice. If legal advice is needed, please seek legal counsel.

Who cares? I can find content on Google!

Images may be subject to copyright. - Send feedback

Copyright Resources

Copyright Crash Course from the University of Texas Libraries – This collection of resources, assembled by UT Librarian Colleen Lyon, provides questions to such topics as “Who Owns What?”, “Fair Use,” and “Getting Permission.”

Copyright.gov – The website of the U.S. Copyright Office, this website provides government information on law and guidance as well as policy issues.

Do I Need Permission for That? - A visual guide to asking for permission for use by Cornell University Library

Copyright Resources

ALA Copyright Tools – The home of the Exceptions for Instructors eTool also includes the Public Domain Slider and the Section 108 Spinner.

Copyright for Libraries: ALA Resources – This libguide from ALA includes books on copyright information for K-12 librarians and additional resources about copyright.

Copyright for Remote Learning - This has some information about copyright and fair use when it involved remote learning.

Storytime information

SLJ COVID-19 Publisher Information Directory

SLJ COVID-19 Publishers updated blog post

Penguin Random House (extended through December 2020)

Reading Aloud: Fair Use Enables Translating Classroom Practices to Online Learning - This webinar talks about how to practice copyright in a remote learning situation with an empahsis on read alouds. The transcript is also in Google docs.

Music and Multimedia Resources

Using Copyrighted Music - This PDF from the ASCAP to answer frequently asked questions about music and copyright.

Public Domain/Royalty Free Multimedia - Curated resources from the Alaska State Library

Who cares? I can claim fair use!

Fair Use

- What is the character of the use?
- What is the nature of the work to be used?
- How much of the work will you use?
- What effect would this use have on the market for the original or for permissions if the use were widespread?

http://www.librarycopyright.net/resources/fairuse/

Fair Use Resources

Measuring Fair Use: The Four Factors This provides a solid overview of fair use from the Stanford Copyright and Fair Use Center.

Online Story Time & Coronavirus (Programming Librarian)
This post from the Programming Librarian was posted by ALA's Public Program's Office. This should not be taken as legal advice, but may offer one perspective.

Fair Use Resources

Fair Use Evaluator From Michael Brewer and the ALA Office for Information Technology Policy, this tool can be useful in determining if a work can be used under the Fair Use Doctrine.

Fair Use and Other Educational Uses From the University of Chicago's Copyright Information Center, this resource provides a Fair Use Checklist and a rules of thumb for determining if your use can be deemed "fair use."

Creative Commons

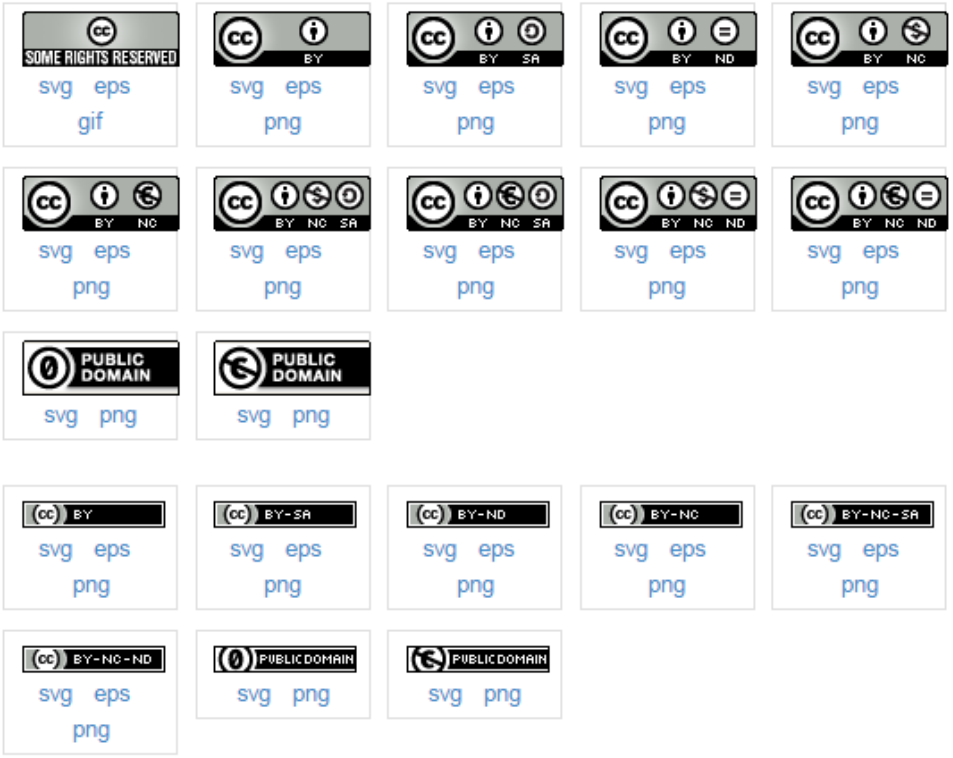
We work with platforms like Wikipedia, Flickr, and Vimeo to provide their users with the option of licensing works with CC licenses. Through these platforms, over 1.4 billion works have been shared and counting!

What is Creative Commons anyway?

Creative Commons does NOT replace copyright

https://creativecommons.org/

Types of Licenses



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It includes the following elements:
BY – Credit must be given to the creator
NC – Only noncommercial uses of the work are permitted

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CC0

The Creative Commons Public Domain Dedication

CC0 (aka CC Zero) is a public dedication tool, which allows creators to give up their copyright and put their works into the worldwide public domain. CC0 allows reusers to distribute, remix, adapt, and build upon the material in any medium or format, with no conditions.

Example: Metropolitan Museum of Art: https://www.metmuseum.org/about-the-met/policies-and-documents/image-resources

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Public Domain

"No Known Copyright"

Our Public Domain Mark enables works that are no longer restricted by copyright to be marked as such in a standard and simple way, making them easily discoverable and available to others. Many cultural heritage institutions including museums, libraries and other curators are knowledgeable about the copyright status of paintings, books and manuscripts, photographs and other works in their collections, many of which are old and no longer under copyright. The Public Domain Mark operates as a tag or a label, allowing institutions like those as well as others with such knowledge to communicate that a work is no longer restricted by copyright and can be freely used by others. The mark can also be an important source of information, allowing others to verify a work's copyright status and learn more about the work.

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Example;
http://www.nypl.org/blog/2014/03/28/open-access-maps

But I want to use GOOGLE!

Search settings

Advanced search

History

Search Help

Send feedback

Then narrow your results by...

image size: any size

aspect ratio: any aspect ratio

colors in image: any color | full color | black & white | transparent | this color:

type of image: any type

region: any region

site or domain:

SafeSearch: Show most relevant results

file type: any format

usage rights: free to use, share or modify, even commercially

Advanced Search

I found this cute picture of a cat. I'm done now, right?

WRONG! You have to attribute it!

"Cat" by wapiko
Is licensed under
CC BY 2.0

https://creativecommons.org/use-remix/attribution/

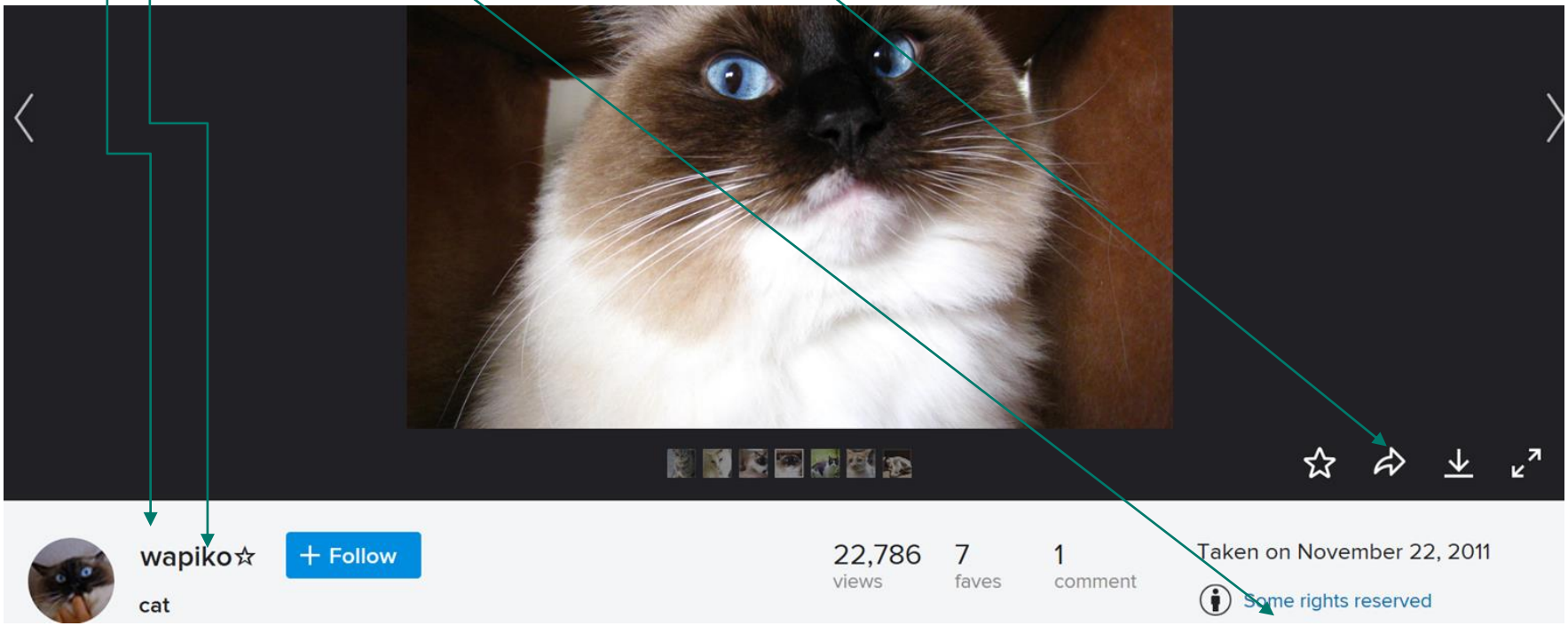
Here is an example of an ideal attribution of a CC-licensed image:

"Furggelen afterglow" by Lukas Schlagenhauf is licensed under CC BY-ND 2.0.

This is an ideal attribution because it includes the:

- **Title**: "Furggelen afterglow"
- **Creator**: "Lukas Schlagenhauf"—with a link to their profile page
- **Source:** "Furggelen afterglow"—with a link to the original photo on Flickr
- **License:** "CC BY-ND 2.0"—with a link to the license deed

Title? “Cat”
Author? “wapiko” linked to his profile page
Source? “Cat” linked to original Flickr page
License? “CC BY 2.0” linked to license deed



“Cat” by wapiko
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For creators

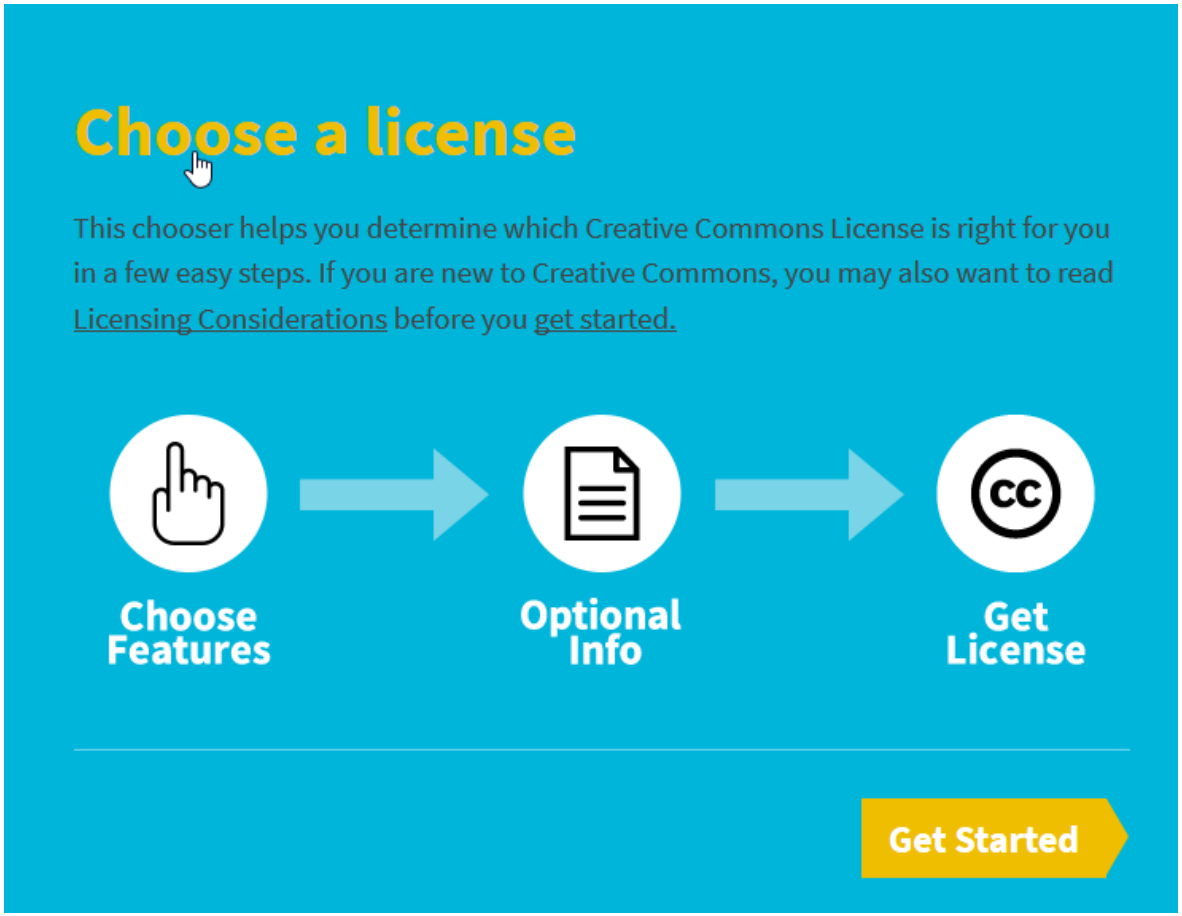
"Overcoming Creating Block" by Winston Hearn is licensed under CC

Teaching Creative Commons

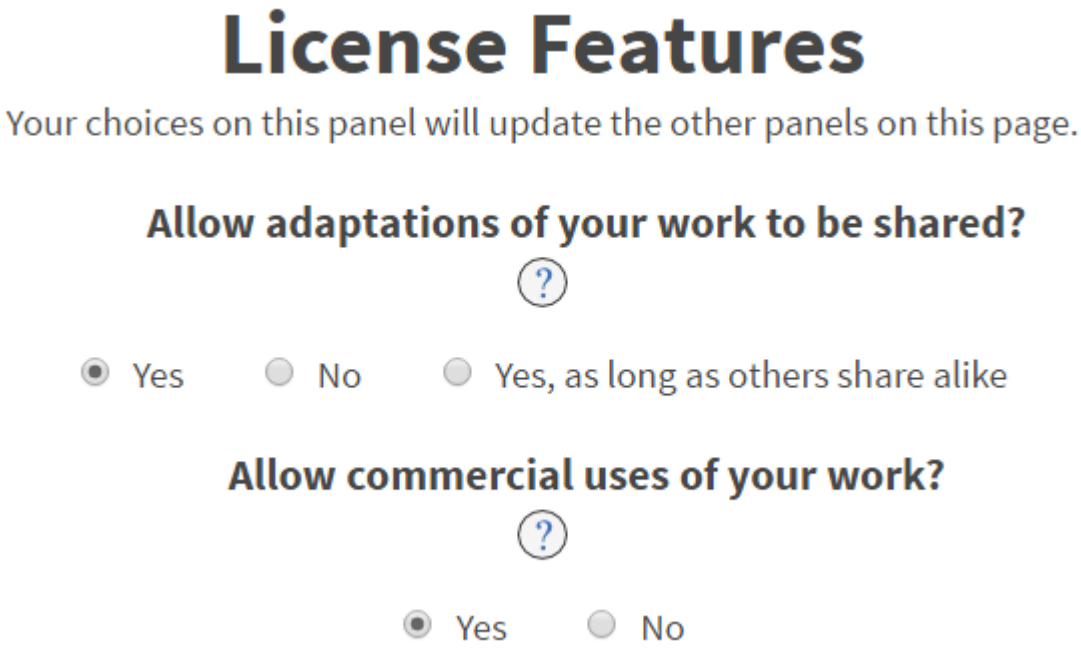
https://creativecommons.org/share-your-work/

Have students go to the link below and answer the less then 10 questions to copyright their own material, this will help them understand what the options are and decide how they want to share their work.

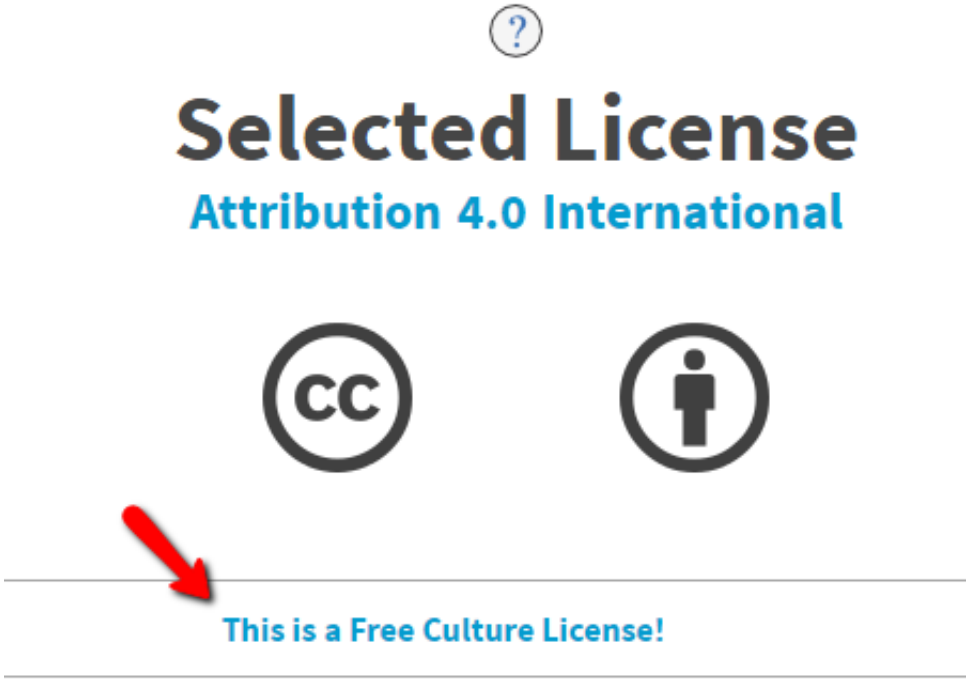
https://creativecommons.org/share-your-work/



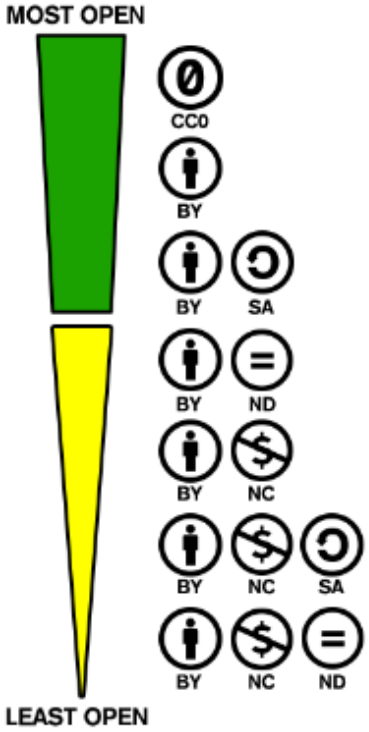
1. Choose License Features



2. View Selected License

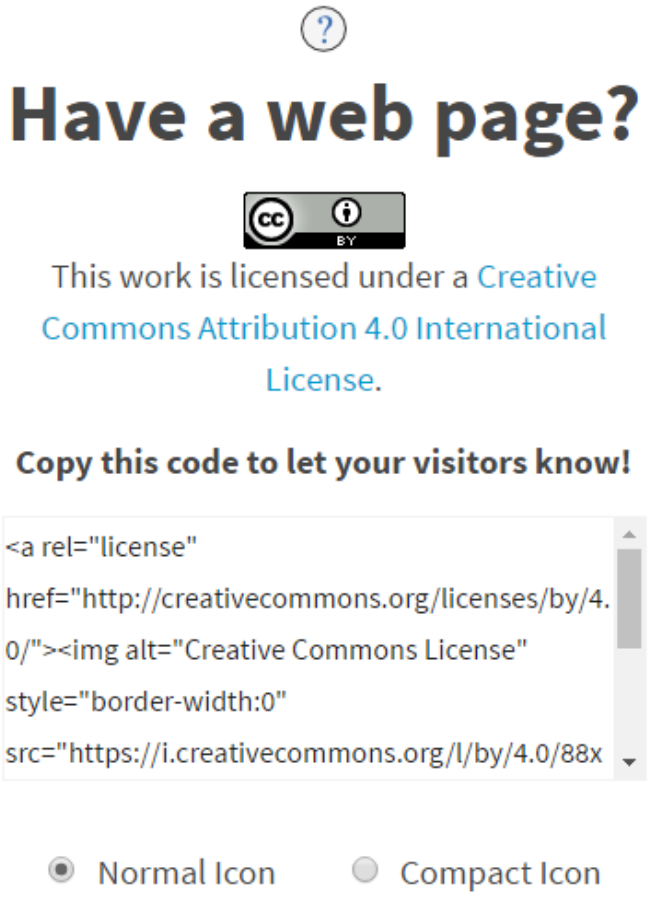


Free Cultural Works Scale

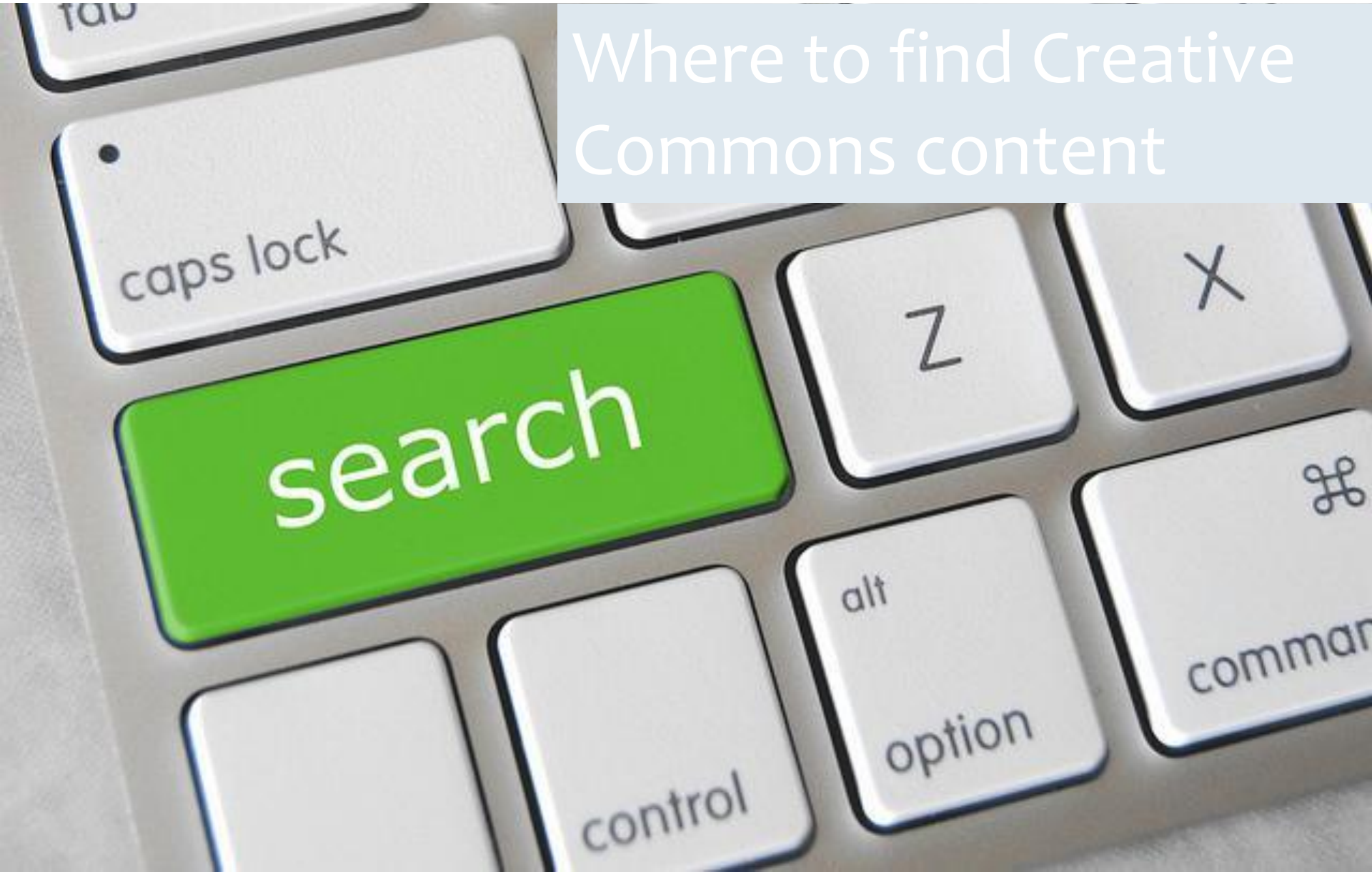


3. Help others attribute you

4. Grab your embed code



Where to find Creative Commons content



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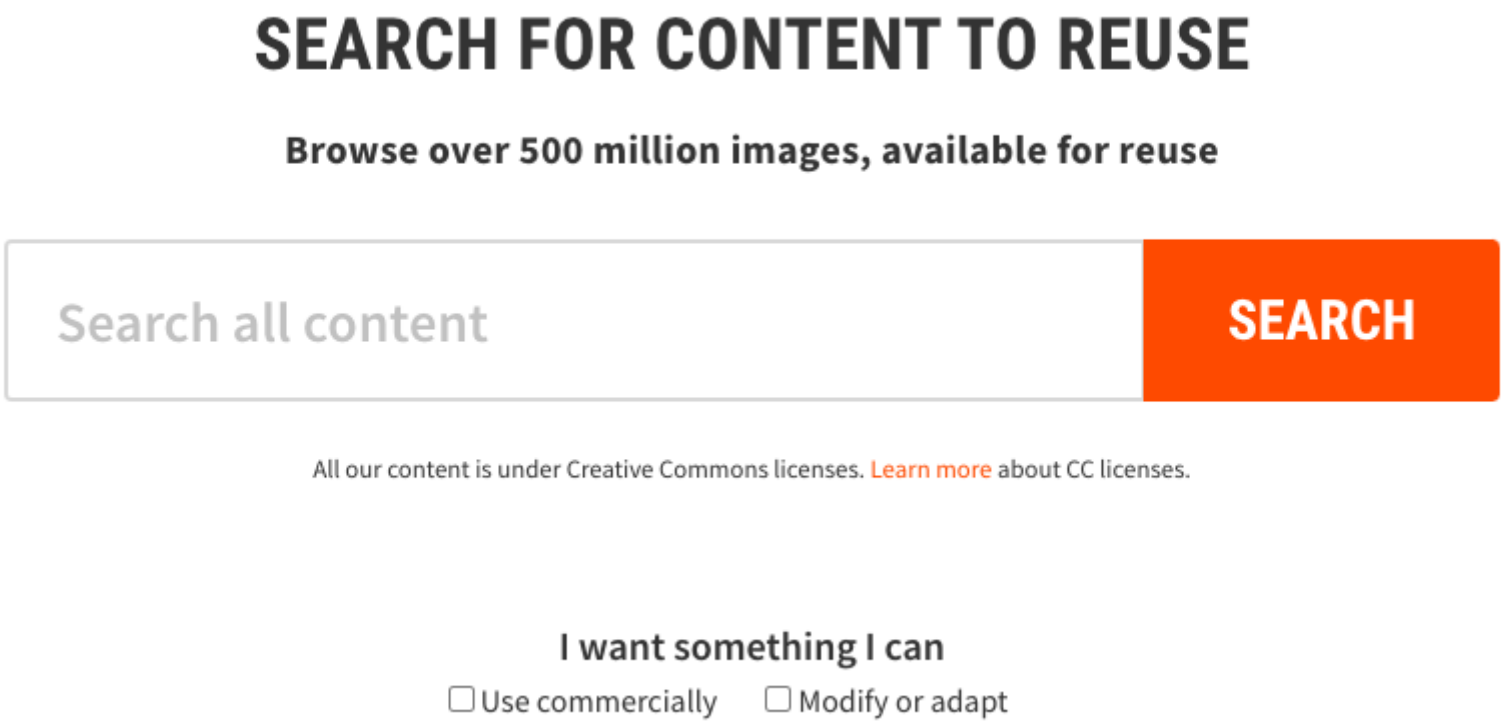
New CC Search

https://ccsearch.creativecommons.org/



K-12 OER w/Creative Commons

Creative Commons K-12 OER website

"OER must be both free (no cost) for anyone to access and to legally modify (according to the 5R activities: retain, reuse, revise, remix, redistribute)."

https://wiki.creativecommons.org/wiki/GLAM

GLAM

Currently this is a scratchpad for referencing known uses of CC licensing and material in the GLAM sector: Galleries, Libraries, Archives, and Museums. Please add to the list and turn compelling uses into Case Studies.

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2.4 Cologne-based Libraries
2.5 Europeana
2.6 Finnish Libraries
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2.8 Harvard Library
2.9 Hood River County Library District
2.10 Land Library of Saxony - State and University Library Dresden
2.11 **Library of Congress**
2.12 **Library, London School of Economics (British Library of Political and Economic Science)**

https://unsplash.com/

Unsplash
Photos for everyone

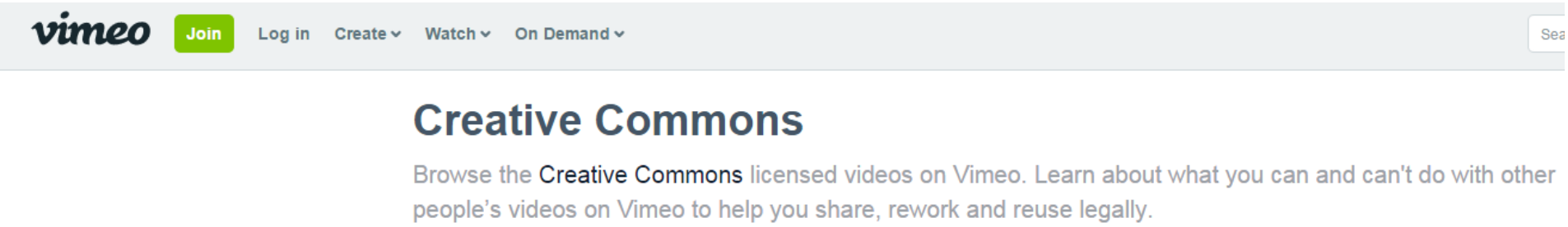
How is the Unsplash License different to the CC0 License?

The Unsplash License is in the same spirit as the CC-0 License—the difference being that the Unsplash License does not include the right to compile photos from Unsplash to replicate a similar or competing service (read more about that here).

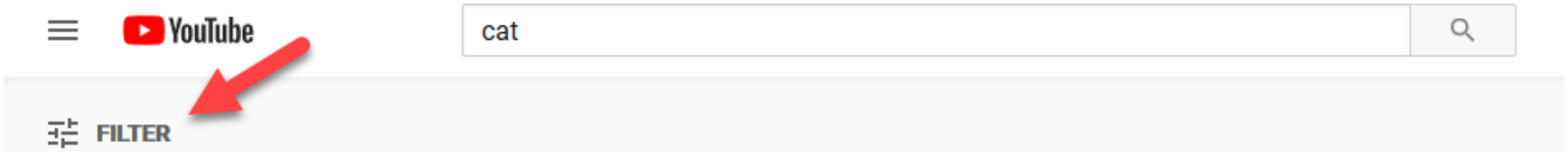
To summarize, the Unsplash License and the CC0 License:

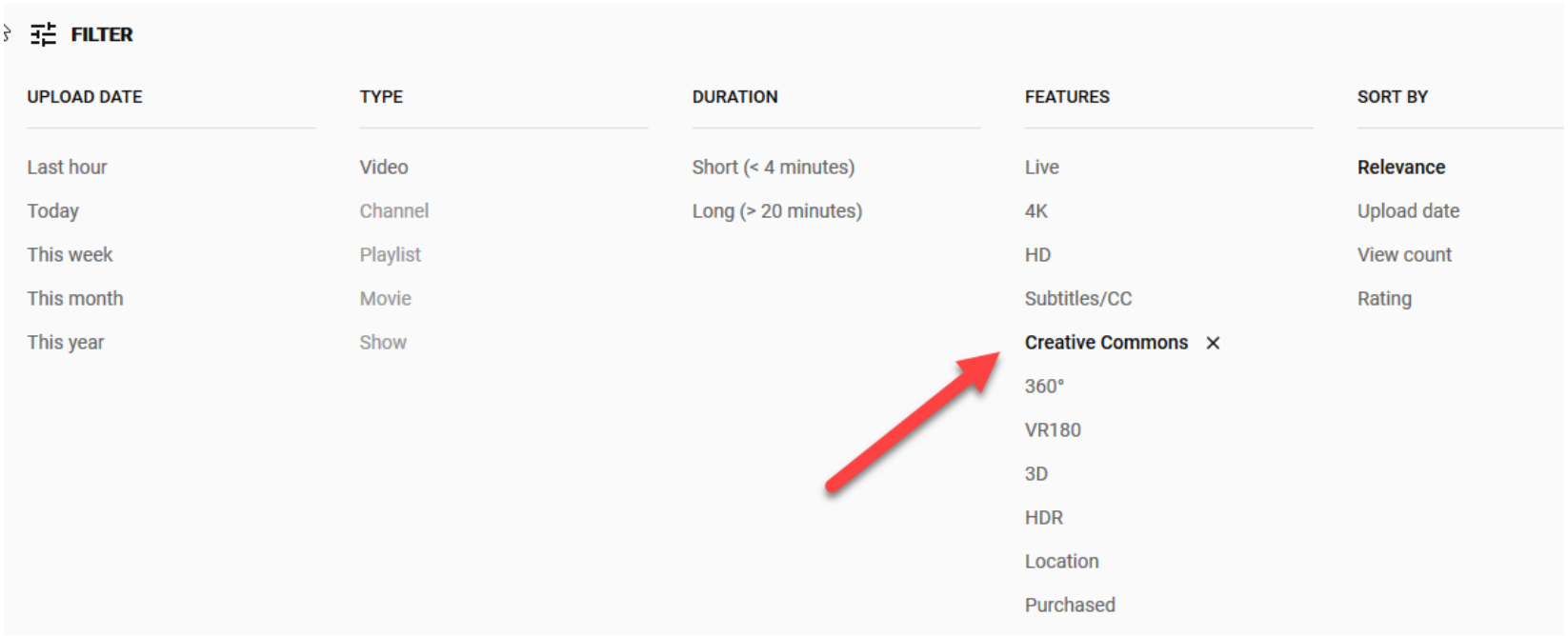
- Are both sublicensable and non-revocable
- Both allow users to use photos for free, for personal and commercial purposes
- Both don't require attribution

https://vimeo.com/creativecommons



https://www.youtube.com/





Any questions?

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